SUPPLEMENT to the Richmond and Manchester Advertiser.

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RICHMOND, July 30.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER *of* SATURDAY *last, the 23d inst.*

POSTCRIPT.

In a general view of the papers received by the Briseis, we notice, among others, the following particulars:

The Neapolitan army is stated, under Paris dates of the 25th May, to have been totally defeated at Codogno; and the queen's regiment almost cut to pieces.

The Arch Duke Charles had put in execution, on the 13th May a military order to call on the Germanic bodies for their contingent of men and money without delay.

Negociations with the Emperor, were still asserted in Paris to be on foot; altho' the renewal of hostilities on the Rhine were hourly looked for by others.

In Paris collections of people, tho' not numerous were still occasionally appearing in the Thuilleries and other parts of the city; but tranquility and confidence were pretty generally established. Many ex-members of the Convention and other persons had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late conspiracy—many had been acquitted or discharged; and several remained still on trial.

In Corsica the insurgents are said to continue in force; that they had cut off all communication with Bastia and St. Florenzo, and had taken a considerable treasure sent by the English from the last mentioned city.

Drouet's trial, for the last conspiracy in Paris, occupied considerable attention; the details of which are given at considerable length in the Paris Journals.

A war between Russia and the Porte was viewed as certainly to take place; the latter power was making every preparation for defence, being convinced that the intentions of Russia were hostile.

An English squadron has taken the Dutch frigate Argo, of 36 guns, which was in company with 4 merchant ships on the coast of Norway.

The Court of Vienna alarmed at the successes of Gen. Buonaparte in Italy were making every exertion to reinforce Gen. Beaulieu; and orders had been given to General Wurmser to effect his relief if possible.—Brussels accounts of the 23d May state preparations for continuing the war on the Rhine were redoubled; and that the Duke of Brunswick has at length accepted the command of a body of Prussians, Hanoverians and Brunswickers to the amount of 80,000 men. The destination of this force is obscurely stated; but it is merely to preserve the line of demarcation agreed to by those powers with the French.

PARIS, May 19.

Yesterday the Council of Five Hundred ratified the treaty with Sardinia. The Council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the treaty.

May 26.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC and the KING of SARDINIA.

The French Republic and the King of Sardinia equally animated with the desire of concluding a happy peace, and of finishing the war that now divides their love, appointed, the Executive Directory in the name of the French Republic, citizen Charles De Lacroix, Minister of the External Relations, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia, M. M. Chevalier de Raval and de Tonso, to treat in their names the conditions requisite to re-establish and consolidate good harmony between the two powers, who after having exchanged their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:

1. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia—all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the time of the signing of the present treaty.

2. The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French Republic, to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war with France, under any title or denomination whatever.

3. The King of Sardinia renounces purely and simply forever, for himself, his successors, and assigns, in favour of the French Republic, all the rights he may have in Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Brasil. [There must be an error in the last name.]

4. The boundaries between the Kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French Republic, shall be established by a line drawn from the posts nearest the side of Piedmont, the heights and platforms of the mountains and other places hereafter mentioned, and also the intermediate heights and platforms, viz. beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny join; the dukedom of Aoste and Valais, to the extent of Glacier or Cursed Mounts.

1. The summit of the Alps to the east of Colmayor.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hospital which is situated thereon.

3. The summits of the Mount Alban, Colde Creauce, and Mount Merceau.

4. In turning a little to the south, the summit of the Celen and Caval.

5. The great Mount Cenis, and the hospital which is situated on the south of the Lake.

6. Little Mount Cenis.

7. The summits that separate the valley of Bardonache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Genieveve.

9. The summits which separate the valley Quiero from those of Vaudois.

10. The Mount of Viso.

11. The Col Maurin.

12. The Mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybaette and Sture.

14. The mountain which divides the valleys of Stured and Gesse, and those of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Leazubie, Tende or Roye.

15. Roche Barou on the boundaries of the Republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations or portions of the territories of the said communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they shall continue to make a part of the territory of the French Republic, without affecting the present article.

5. The King of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French Republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheless retain in his service, emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and of Maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cause of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal safety of the Republic.

6. The King of Sardinia renounces all personal action which he might exercise against the French Republic for anterior causes to this time.

7. There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favored in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be re-established.

8. The King of Sardinia engages to grant an amnesty to those of his subjects who have been prosecuted for their politi-

cial opinions—all ſuits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are abaiſhed—all their property, real and perſonal, or the value of them if they have been ſold ſhall be reſtored without delay. It ſhall be lawful for them to diſpoſe of the ſame, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit it.

9. The French Republic and his Majeſty the King of Sardinia engage, to give up all ſequeſtered revenue confiscated, or detained or ſold from the citizens or ſubjects of the other power, on account of the preſent war, and to admit them reſpectively to exerciſe legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10. All the priſoners reſpectively taken, ſhall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The ſick and wounded ſhall continue to be taken care of in the reſpective hoſpitals—they ſhall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers ſhall grant a paſſage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12. Beſides the fortreſſes of Conſ, Cera, and Tortona, and the territory which the troops of the Republic now do or are to occupy—they ſhall have poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Exiles, Ahente, Suze, Brunette, Chateau, Dauphin and Alexandria—to which laſt place Valence ſhall be ſubſtituted ſhould the General in chief of the French Republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned, ſhall be reſtored to the King of Sardinia on the concluſion of a treaty of commerce between the Republic and his Majeſty, of a general peace, and of the eſtabliſhing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The territories in poſſeſſion of the troops of the Republic, and which are definitively to be reſtored, ſhall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian Majeſty, but ſhall be ſubject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of proviſions, and forage which may be required for the wants of the French army.

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suize, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, ſhall be demoliſhed and deſtroyed at the expenſe of his Sardinian majeſty, under the inſpection of commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe by the Executive directory.

The king of Sardinia ſhall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whoſe deſtruction is not ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, may be employed in the ſervice of the Republic, but it ſhall be reſtored with the places and at the ſame time to his Sardinian Majeſty; the warlike ſtores and proviſions which may be found in them may be uſed for the ſervice of the French Republic without return.

17. The French troops ſhall enjoy a free paſſage thro' the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to tranſport themſelves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The king of Sardinia accepts from henceforth the mediation of the French republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long ſubſiſted between his majeſty and the republic of Genoa, and decree upon their reſpective pretenſions.

19. Conformable to the 6th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th of Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian republic is comprehended in the preſent treaty, there ſhall be peace and amity between that Republic and the King of Sardinia. All things ſhall be reſtored between them on the ſame footing they were previous to the laſt wars.

20. The King of Sardinia ſhall cauſe to be diſavowed by his miniſters near the French Republic, the proceedings againſt the laſt French ambaſſador.

21. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the ſigning of the preſent treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible, anſwering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed)

CHARLES DELACROIX,
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL.
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25:

We may now ſay without the leaſt fear of ſeeing our aſſertions contradicted—The iſſue of the preſent war in Europe is decided.—The French Republic has triumphed—her open enemies are humbled—her falſe friends are confounded!

In vain do a certain claſs of people maintain, that the campaign on the Rhine muſt decide the queſtion of a general peace; that it remains to be ſeen whether the Kings of Spain and Pruſſia cannot be prevailed upon to make new efforts in favour of the coalition; that if the Emperor ſhould make peace, England would ſtill have a powerful and firm ally in the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Conjectures of this kind are like an attempt to change the natural courſe of events by force of wiſhes, they betray an entire ignorance of the relative ſituation and force of the different European ſtates and are not even founded on probability. We certainly know of no reaſon that could induce his Catholic Majeſty to envy the fate of the King of Sardinia. We agree that the King of Pruſſia is no ſincere friend of the French Republic and will always ſide with the ſtrongeſt; but for this very reaſon we muſt conclude that he will keep peace. His treaty with France enables him to protect three fourths of the German Empire againſt the imminent danger of invaſion, if he was an recommence hoſtilities, the neceſſity to keep a conſiderable force in the newly-acquired provinces of Poland would not permit him to employ more than 60000 men on the Rhine and thoſe would not be ſufficient to cover one fourth of the territory which is now ſafe by virtue of a treaty. By ſending a fleet of 8 ſhips of the line and 6 frigates to enable invincible Old England to diſpute the Empire of the ſeas with a ſwarm of Republican armed ſloops, the Empreſs of Ruſſia has nearly done all ſhe could. She might indeed ſend from 12 to 15000 men on the Rhine; but this grand reinforcement would at all events, prove ten times more troubleſome to its employers, than to the Republicans. As to the campaign on the Rhine, let it be opened or not, let the Auſtrians by unprecedented ſucceſſes prove, that the beſt calculations founded on the ſuperiority of an army in point of bravery, numbers, natural and artificial ſtrength of poſition, and decided advantages of ſupplying and recruiting the troops are not to be depended on.—It will notwithſtanding all this appear, that it is no longer in the power of the coalition to reconquer a ſingle inch of the nine new northern departments which are incorporated with the Republic and this is all on the ceſſion of which the Republicans inſiſt.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Publiſhed for the information of the Citizens, agreeably to an order of the court of Huſtings for the city of Richmond.

A LOAF, made of Superfine flour, to weigh TWELVE OUNCES, for THREE PENCE—FLOUR Ten Dollars per barrel.

ROBERT MITCHELL, MAYOR.

Will be offered for ſale,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On Monday the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes in the town of Manchester, agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of THOMAS CHEATHAM, *dec. one third of the large*

THREE STORY

Brick Houſe,

Adjoining the ſtore occupied by Mr. Miles Rutt.

WILL BE SOLD alſo, the one third of a BRICK LUMBER HOUSE, 40 by 20 feet, and a Brick Kitchen 16 by 14 feet. Thoſe buildings will ſuit any perſon who wants a Store and Dwelling-houſe, there being four very convenient rooms in the ſecond and third ſtory, ſuitable for the reception of a family, with a complete Store and Compting room below. Thoſe who may wiſh to view the houſes, will be ſhewn them by applying to Mr. William Ball, who occupies the Store at preſent. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected down, and the balance as may be agreed on at the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given on the day of ſale if required by

THE EXECUTORS.

Cheſterfield, July 27, 1796. (1w4w)